(ESTABLISHED 18/7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Envariably in Advance.

tiz months, 75 cents. No subscription for less period received. ___

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvascers, and they confide their subscriptions to them must be their own gudges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper seripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS ESCOND CLASS WATTER.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 5, 1898.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO GET THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CHEAPLY.

Three Months for 25 Cents.

There has been such an expression of desire to that effect, that we have decided to extend the time of receiving trial sub-30 days longer.

Therefore, we will send the paper FOR THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS to all who send in their names before the 31st of July

This will enable every one who desires it to have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during the remainder of the present session of Congress, and so have the benefit of its unusually full reports of all proceedings relating to pension legislation, and other matters of deep interest to veteraus and those connected with them.

It will also give all an opportunity to make a trial of the paper and learn what it really is, and compare it with other papers. We in site such a comparison. We are really anxious to have it, for we are sure that it will convince any man who makes it how much more desirable a paper than its com-

be kept at the highest standard of interest. In addition to fuller reports of all Congreszional proceedings, and other matters relating to pensions and veterans, than any other matter, such as can be found in no other

words will be a vastly stronger power than ever in demanding soldiers' rights.

Let every subscriber send in at least one

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION. having a copy.

GEN. E. BIRD GRUBE, Commander of the Department of New Jersey, who is always bigger than anything he tackles-and he usually tackles very large things-has sent a circular to every Post in his Department asking for the amount of the delinquencies of every comrade dropt for non-payment of dues with a view of payment of them himself. How did such a man come to be named Bird Grubb? With such a heart his name ought to be Abe Lincoln, U.S. Grant or

WE believed that the men who conquered Mexico should receive a pension of \$8; month, but we are even more firmly of the belief that the men who saved the Nation from destruction are entitled to at least as

this country is to keep at home what we have-not send it abroad to pay other people and shops should produce.

WHY WE ARE FOR PROTECTION.

1. Because the Government should have the revenue derived from it to pay the pensions, bounties and other allowances justly due the soldier.

2. Because it needs it to pay off the publie debt, and relieve the people of the burden of that enormous obligation, as well as of the immense expenditure for interest. The failure of the present Administration to devote the surplus to this purpose forms a grave indictment against it.

3. Because we believe the nurture and development of all our industries is the are generally honest and faithful; but persons who highest patriotism. We believe this to be a duty of the same exalted nature as that of entering the army to suppress the rebellion, and that it is equally incumbent upon all citizens. The suppression of the rebellion gave us National unity, internal peace, and the conditions requisite to allow every man to win happiness and prosperity. Proper protection against the pauperizing influences of Europe and Asia is highly necessary in order to insure all our people receivonly. We do not return communications or manu- ing the full fruits of their labor, and their development in material comfort and to the highest grade of civilization.

All the rich and varied resources of this country, with all their possibilities of wealth and happiness belong to the fullest possible extent to our own people-to the men and women who have toiled and striven and suffered to develop the country, who have shed their blood in its defense, and to their children, forever.

We owe no obligation to any people under the sun to enrich them at our expense, by selling them our own crude materials at starvation prices and buying their manufactured products at highly remunerative

Just as firmly as we believed that the rebellion should be suppressed, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, even so firmly do we believe that every dollar of the \$600,000,-000 which we send abroad every year for manufactu ed goods, which we can produce as well at home, and for farm products which can be grown on our own acres, should be scriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for | kept at home and paid out to our farmers, mechanics and workingmen.

If employment is to be given by us, or money made from us to or by anybody, we want it to be our own people.

This is a matter of the same intense interest to every class of our people. Every dollar that is kept at home and expended for wages instead of being sent abroad, helps everyone of us alike.

No one has or can have a deeper interest in this than the farmers, and especially the farmers of the West, who are remote from market. Since the first settlement of the country the farmers have been the ones who have suffered most severely from the absence of a home market for the consumption of their products. They have constantly had to send the results of their toil to distant countries, at great expense, in order to trade them for the goods that they needed.

The greatness of this burden was continually in the minds of the far-seeing men who founded and developed our Nation. Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Henry Clay, and others of equal ability but lesser fame, incessantly urged the necessity of developing, by legislation and otherwise, that variety of production, which by supplying every need of our people would increase the wealth of all, and give every man a higher return for his labor. There is no stronger Protection doctrine taught anywhere than is found in the speeches and messages of Andrew Jackson, and the basis of his argument was always

that it would enrich the farmers as a class. No one can successfully deny that to-day all that is best and most profitable in agriculture in this country is the direct result of Protection and the development of a home market, and all that is disastrous and unprofitable results from the insufficiency of that protection and the ruinous competition which our farmers encounter in endeavoring to market their supplies in Europe. France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy have shut out American pork and its products on the most transparent of pretexts, the real reason being that it is the product effect in promoting pension legislation by on which there is most chance for profit, and

Germany discriminates against our grain, but this is a small matter compared with the competition that our farmers must encounter wherever they try to sell their wheat and corn in foreign markets. There they meet the grain raised by the degraded serfs of Russia and the down-trodden peasants of cared for as our cattle-and must take the same for it after transporting it thousands of miles that these will sell theirs for. It is this competition which depresses the value farmers prosperous. of our harvests-this competition with men who have no other clothing than a yard of muslin about their waists and another on their heads; who live on a few handfuls of rice a day; have no other house than a hut of bamboo, and to whom 10 cents a day is The enormous quantity of 13,936,006 high wages. Every year the competition of dozen eggs was imported into this country our farmers with the miserable ryots of Inlast year. The little girl who was sent to dia becomes more direct and intense; for every year the cheap and idle capital of England becomes more largely invested in building railroads and steamships which will pour the grain raised by the teeming mill-

ions of Hindustan more directly into the

markets of the world. At the rate this is

progressing it will be only a few years until

India can supply enough grain to meet all

the demands of the world. The fertile area

of that country exceeds 15,000,000 square

smiles, or nearly half that of the United

or fully four times ours. The construction

for every four men, women and children As we made very little on the wheat which we sent abroad to compete with that raised in India and Russia, while the people who sold us eggs undoubtedly made a handsome of the Suez Canal brought the grain fields of profit on them, the moral of this would seem for raising and making what our own acres India some 11,000 miles nearer England to be that our people should raise less wheat than they had previously been, and and more eggs.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR PENSION. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are relatively The Prisoners of War Pension Bill has been treated with most undeserved neglect by the present Congress. There is no class of our veterans who merit more at the hands of the country than those who starved and suffered in the infamous prison-pens of the It is very easy for men who encountered none of the perils of the war to jest and

sneer at these men, and to set up pretexts why they should not receive consideration | leagued brewers. They interfere in the at the hands of the Government. It is very easy for these men to talk of "being entirely willing to be captured," of "stragglers," "coffee boilers," "shirks who preferred the safe retreat of the prison to the terrors of the battlefield," etc. But it is only men who know nothing of the war, who utter these calumnies. Real soldiers never do. Real soldiers know what dread they and their comrades had of imprisonment; how desperately they struggled against it, and how they only accepted it when the other alternative was immediate and certain death. Indeed, as the war grew older there hardly seemed much choice between it and death, for the accounts which came through the lines of the awful treatment of our prisoners, made soldiers feel that any risk of death were better than the acceptance of mercilese torture. They felt as our soldiers who are

preferable to capture. Then, too, the heroic loyalty of the captives showed that they were the very flower of our soldiery. Every day there came the temptation to escape misery, starvation and death by forsaking their country, but they scorned to purchase their lives at the cost of honor, and the graves of 60,000 dus for rice would have been a great help of them, scattered from Belle Isle to Camp

fighting the Indians do-that death were

Ford, show how well they kept the faith. The hard necessities of the military situation demanded that they be retained in imprisonment till the close of the war, for the rebels steadfastly refused to exchange man for man, but demanded that in addition we release on parole the 100,000 excess we had in our hands, which meant placing that many strong, well-fed men directly in front of Grant and Sherman. So our men | which \$6,000,000 will be expended in the the flag might be assured.

heroic band merits far better treatment than they have received from this Congress or its

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

When we buy a million dollars' worth of goods abroad we do not merely take away from our own people a million dollars which should have been paid as wages into the pockets of our own workingmen. That is out the beginning of the evil. If we had paid them the million dellars they would have immediately turned around and paid their labor, and these 'n turn to othersfarmers, mechanics, etc.—until the original million dollars would have done the work of 10 or 15 times that amount. As it is all this good is done to the people of some other

Let us say that the million was spent for steel rails. If we had bought the rails at home the million dollars would have been paid in the first place to the workingmen in the great furnaces, coal mines and rollingmills. Immediately upon receiving it these workingmen would have paid it out to the dry-goods men, clothiers, shoe sellers, grocers, butchers and house owners. Almost as soon they got it these latter would have paid it out to the operators in woolen and cotton factories, in shoe shops, to the farmers, graziers, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and others engaged in building nonses. These in turn would have paid it to other laboringmen for what they need and must have, and so the \$1,000,000 would have done the work of at least \$10,000,000. As it was, we lost the \$1,000,000 entirely; it went into active circulation among the producers in England, and the only portion that came back to us was the small fraction that was expended in purchasing our wheat,

This power of the home-kept dollar to constantly multiply itself cannot be overestimated. It is an active factor in our own enrichment. Sent abroad it is a direct loss to us, and a power in enriching our competitors. It is the worst possible policy to buy abroad a dollar's worth of anything that we

A merican money should be kept for Ameri-

Every man who wore the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter than any other family weekly paper, and costs only two cents a week.

Among the many more than unusually meritorious addresses on Memorial Day that have reached us is one by Comrade Charles A. Sumner, of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2. San Francisco, delivered to the Posts of that city. We wish that we had space to print it in full, but our limited room makes it impossible to print any address. Comrade Sumner's address met, as it deserved, with unstinted applause from all who heard This would seem to be the case generally

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

Pass the Disability Bill first, and provide a decent support for all broken-down and needy veterans, and for their widows and orphans. Then pass THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE Pension Bill, which will give a pension to all veterans in recognition of their serv-

calculated to accomplish that much-spokenof feat-of making His Satanic Majesty laugh. The brewers say that they will not grant the demands upon them, because they not anywhere else in this country such an iron despotism as that exercised by the business and tyrannize over the conduct of those connected with them to an incredible extent. For example, in most cities a saloon-keeper must choose one brewery to buy from, and must continue to buy from that one. He cannot go to another brewery under pain of a rigid boycott, which extends to the men who furnish him ice, and the cigar and liquor dealers who supply him. Sometimes even the grocers and butchers who furnish his family with its daily food, are put under the ban and prohibited from selling him anything. A few years ago an attempt was made in some Western cities to cut down the retail price of beer to three cents or two glasses for five cents. It would appear that if a saloon-keeper is satisfied with the profit to be made by selling beer at three cents a glass, it is nobody else's business. But the brewers put the boycott to work. None of those in the pool would sell beer to any dealer who sold at less than five cents a glass, and they compelled all the ice dealers, grocers, butchers, cigar-makers, coopers, and others who supplied the saloonists, to join n the boycott until the latter were starved into submission. This is why the gentleman with the horns and cloven hoof smiles

Have you done your duty in getting one more ubscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has outlined a policy which it presumes will be fairly adhered to for the next few years in the management of our war marine. It is to give the Navy \$20,000,000 a year, of mittee thinks, will in a few years give us an Certainly the surviving remnant of this | adequate force of swift cruisers, armed with high-power guns fully equal in all respects if not superior, to similar vessels of other maritime nations. The committee is certainly not extravagant in its proposed outlay. Twice \$6,000,000 could be advantageously expended each year for the next few years in giving us sufficient swift, powerful cruisers to properly represent us all over the world in case of a general war which will

NEW YORK is about to shock the sensibilities of the world with another execution of a woman-a poor ignorant Italian, whose husband goaded her by years of abuse into striking a blow which delivered her from his maltreatment. Undoubtedly she should it out to other producers for the results of be severely punished, but every man's feelings revolt at the idea of physical violence to a woman. We are firmly in favor of capital punishment for men, just as we believe that it is right for policemen to club the heads off obstreperous ruffians in the street. But we do not believe that, under any circumstances, a woman should be hanged, any more than we believe that under any circumstances she should be struck by a policeman's club.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get a least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

A DISGRACEFUL POLICY.

The policy which seems to dominate the Government, and which indeed was distinctly outlined and asserted in President Cleveland's message vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill, of withholding pensions until death shall so reduce the number of beneficiaries as to greatly diminish the amount of payment, is disgraceful in so wealthy and enlightened a Nation, and one which has received such incalculable benefits from the valor and sacrifices of her sons.

should calmly propose to postpone and and prevented payment to them, would be regarded as a signal instance of cold-blooded dishonesty.

The Government stands in a much worse position. It asked its young men to make enormous sacrifices to save its sorely-threatened life. It asked them to give up not only home and its comforts, wives, sweethearts and children, but profitable employment and the chances of amassing a competency, to accept the dangers and hardships and the meager pay of a soldier. In addition to all that they endured and encountered they sacrificed to it, in wages and business opportunities, many times the amount that is now due them for pensions, bounties and

A GOOD DEED,

generous thing for her veterans by the passage of a law providing that, on application of two or more Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, properly approved by the commanding officer of the brigade of the National Guard to which the armory may belong, a room shall be provided in any armory owned by the State, for the use of such Posts for their meetings without any rent

This will relieve the Posts in New York State in the neighborhood of such armories, | which Comrade Button has not.

THE airy position taken by the New York of a large amount which they are now paybrewers against their striking employes is | ing for rent, lighting, etc., and enable them to have that much more for the relief of pital. He is 53 years old. destitute comrades and their families.

getting this measure enacted into law were are utterly opposed to all manner of combina- J. Wesley Smith, Commander of Oliver Tiltion and dictation. Now, the fact is, and no | den Post, No. 96, who introduced it into the well-informed man will deny it, that there is House; M. C. Murphy, Post No. 69, who managed it in the Senate, and J. W. Kay, who suggested and framed the bill.

THE LOGAN FUND.

We have to report a princely donation this week to the Logan Monument Fund. It is \$1,000, given by Mr. George W. Pullman, the great sleeping-car man, who was a life-

long friend and admirer of Gen. Lo	gan.	
The receipts of the Logan Fund	l for	the
last week were:		
George W. Pullman, Chicago, Ill	\$1,000	60
Bird City Post, 446, Bird City Kan,	1	50
P. Dahl, Granville, Ill		25
Thomas Mehan, Renovo, Pa		75
Ed. Wilborn, Cushman, Ark		00
L. P. Wilks Post, 86, Dwight, Kan		906
Searls Post, No. 448, Brooklyn, N. Y Robert Provard Post, No. 414, Carson,		90
Aaron Brokaw Post, No. 203, Luray,		00
Bartholomew Post, No. 136, and citi-		00
zens of Muncia, Mich	5	00
	1,020	
Previously acknowledged	3,676	97
(Plate)	0.000	200

GEN. HARRISON AT RESACA.

Moses McLain, 70th Ind., who lost an arm at Resaca, tells how is Colonel conductd himself in battle:

I never saw a braver man than Gen. Harrison, The battle of Resaca was fought on a bright Spring day, May 15, 1861. Our brigade, which was comnanded by Col. Harrison, owing to the wounding of Brig.-Gen. Ward, had to charge across an open field and up a steep ridge at the enemy. Harrison led the way, waving his sword and his revolver. The rebels poured a most destructive fire Miss Julia Chifford Casey, daughter of Gen. Silas nto us as we crossed the open field, and killed many of our men. At the foot of the ridge there | good. Rear-Admiral Davis, Col. Thomas S. Caser were little trees. We struggled through these and and Commander Silas Casey were among the then dashed at the intronchments of the rebels on the ridge above. In front of their works they had four cannon, which blazed away at us as we climbed the ridge. They had time to load again before we could reach them, but we were so close to them that one of our men was knocked down with a cannon-rammer by a rebel.

"Drop down," said Harrison, as he saw the ebels were about to fire the cannon again, but he, imself, was the last man to drop. The rebels fired over us, and we dashed over their works and captured the cannon. They were the only cannon taken in the campaign. Harrison captured one of the cannoncers himself, dragging him from beneath the cannon. I was shot by a rebel infantryman just before the cannon.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at east one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent lives of the United States of America in Congress emoled. That the Secretary of the Interior be, nd he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the ames of the surviving honorably-discharged offiers and enlisted men of the military and navel ervices of the United States who actually served 00 days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of farch, 1861, and prior to the 21st day of December,

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Propided, however. That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the ension shall be at the rate herein established for Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now

ceiving pensions under existing laws, or whose ims are pending in the Pension Office, or before Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, reive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein ntained shall be so construed as to prevent any asioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim special act at his election at any time: Provided hat no person shall receive more than one penon for the same period.

Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer enlisted man of the military or naval service of he United States, who served during the perio ccified in section 1 of this act, has died, or shall reafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall placed upon the pension-roll upon her applie n at the rate of \$12 per month: Provided, That aid widow was married to the deceased officer, or listed man, prior to the passage of this act. And ovided further. That all pensions granted dows under this act shall take effect from the ate of death of the husbands of such widows spectively, but not dating from any date prior to e passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or nlisted man shall not be considered in applications Sec. 6. That Section 4716 of the Revised Statutes s bereby repealed so far as the same relates to this ct or to pensions under this act: Provided, That his act shall not apply to those persons under the

olitical disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendnent to the Constitution of the United States. Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and e is hereby, anthorized and directed to employ 1,000 clerks, or such additional force as may, in his scretion, be deemed necessary, additional to those ow employed in the Pension Bureau, to adjudicate Il claims arising under the provisions of this act rithin two years from the date of the passage And be it further enacted, That the Secreary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and rected to employ 500 additional clerks, or such orce as may be necessary, in the office of the Adjuant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act. And be it further enacted. That the several Inited States Pension Agents be authorized to inrease their clerical force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necessary to promptly dispose of the increased work uent upon the passage of this act, not to excced 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall be paid out of the moneys to be appropriated by this

Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay he pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for he increased clerical force in the offices of the nissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore outhorized to be employed, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Preasury not otherwise appropriate Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person

nstrumental in prosecuting any claim under this act who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain, for his services or in strumentality in presenting and proseclaim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon the order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the ension Agent making payment of the pension lowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a asioner or claimant the whole or any part of the ension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided. That no fee whatever shall be allowed to any person whomsoever in any case where an invalid sioner is granted an increase under the provis-Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which con-

flict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

PERSONAL.

William A. Perry, Co. B, 51st Ill., Socorra, N. M., has been devoting much time for years to the examination of ancient ruins in his section. He has made some very interesting collections of pre-historic pottery, skulls, etc., which have been buried doubtless hundreds of years. All are in splendid condition and make valuable relies.

Very unpleasant news comes from Corry, Pa.,

that Comrade Frank H. Button, the Postmaster there, has been removed in order to make room for one of William L. Scott's henchmen. Comrade Button enlisted as a drummer when but 14 years of age in a regiment in which his father was an officer. He was not content with carrying a drum, however, but shouldered a musket and did good service in battle. In the fighting before Atlanta his father was wounded and taken to the field hospital, leaving his son doing duty in the intrenchments, where a hot fight was going on. Young Button volunteered to go to the spring, which was in a very exposed place, in order to get some water for the wounded and dying, who were suffering greatly from thirst. He succeeded in getting to the spring without injury, but on his way back, carrying a number of canteens, he was struck by a bullet in the thigh, which shattered the bone to splinters. His life was saved only with great difficulty, and the postoffice was given him by President Arthur to afford him a support. The man who succeeds him is an able-bodied, political wire-worker, who has the physical ability doubt-

Last week Gottlieb Steigel, of the 10th Mass., who ost a leg during the war, fell in New York and fractured his keec-cap. He was taken to the hos-

Gen. I. R. Sherwood has purched the Democrat. a flourishing and long-established paper at Canton, The comrades mainly instrumental in O., and has gone thither to take charge of it. Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood still remains in Toledo, arranging for the disposition of the property there, but

will join her husband some time later. Capt. B. F. Tucker, Adjutant of Post No. 103 Chicopee, Mass., is now the business manager of Woodruffe & Co,'s Original Bohemian Glass-Blowers, which combination is giving very successful entertainments to the G.A.R. Posts throughout the country. They present a bill of attraction which

never fails to fill the house wherever they go. Gen. George S. Merrill is making a high reputation for himself in the office of Insurance Commissioner, which he has now held about two years. The 33d annual report of the office, which has just appeared, is his work, and is highly creditable to him. The insurance business in Massachusetts has been raised to a higher plane than in any other State in the country, and no small part of this work is directly due to the ability and integrity of Comrade Merrill.

Gen. George C. Rodgers, Chairman of the Board. of Pension Appeals, has been lying dangerously ill at his home in the suburbs of Washington, with rhenmattem and neuralgia of the heart, but is recovering under the care of Dr. J. B. Hood,

Gen, Charles A. Whittier had his pockets picked at the New York races of pool tickets representing winnings amounting to \$25. The thieves were arrested, but Gen. Whittier could only press a charge of petty larceny, since one of grand larceny would involve the question of the legality of a gambling

John Leardimire, a locomotive engineer, and who served faithfully in Gen. Ben. Harrison's regiment -the 70th Ind.-was an enthusiastic advocate of his old Colonel's election as President for months. before the Chicago Convention. He died in Indianapolis last week, and among his last words was an expression of regret that he could not live to see the fulfillment of his wishes.

J. F. Snow, a private of Co. D. 70th Ind., sent the following dispatch to Gen. Harrison from Cawker City, Kan.: "Congratulations from an old soldies your regiment, whose knapsack you carried when he was exhausted from slekness and fatigue in the Atlanta campaign."

A very pretty little wedding took place at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, last week, when Casey, was united to Mr. Hildreth Kennedy Blood

The widow of Gen. Kilpatrick and her twe daughters were at Atlantic City, N. J., last week. Corp'l Tanner, who has gone to Oregon to stump the State for the Republican party, meets with a warm reception from the comrades and press of the State. His meetings have been attended by great masses of people of all political parties.

At its annual commencement last week Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL.D. on Gen. B. F. Butier. The degree was given him in 1883 by Harvard when he was Governor of Massahusetts, but the overseers of the University failed to confirm it. The Dartmonth authorities were unanimous in their action.

are sons of preachers, except Gen. Ben Harrison.

MUSTERED OUT.

CURTISS.-Johnson Curtiss died at Sydney, Wash, er., May 2, 1888, aged 48 years. He was a memer of Co. I, 28th Wis.; and also a member of Farnsvorth Post, No. 78, of Minnesota. Comrade Cursa went to Washington Territory last December er his health, and for a time he was better.

COBLEIGH. - Albert M. Cobleigh, Co. 1, 25th Mass. Templeton, Mass., committed suicide May IL He had been despondent in relation to his pecun; ary circumstances and became insane. He was erely wounded at Roanoke Island Feb. 8, 1862. He was a worthy member of Ericsson Post, No. 9, G.A.R., and was buried by his comrades MOUTRY.-Died May 27, after a short illness ames Moutry, Co. B, 60th Ind., in the fist year of

He was a member of John K. Highman Post, No. 415, G.A.R., and was buried by his comrades. Immediately after geiting his discharge from the army, he joined the Christian Churcis, of hich he was a consistent member

JAMES.-Peter James died at his home in New Ioliand, May 27, in the 50th year of his age. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. B, 33d Ohio, and was laker risoner at the battle of Chathmooga. He was conned in Millen, Danville, Libby and Andersonville aking 14 months in all. HAWKES.-Died in Ithaes, N. Y., May 22, Hiram

. Hawkes, Co. D. 137th N. Y. VAN VEADENBURG.—Died in Ithsea, N. Y., May Chester A. Van Vradenburg, 72d N. Y. LINDENBERGER.-George Lindenberger, Co. E. to,, June 5, of inflammation of the bowels. was a member of Jamesport Post, No. 220, Departgent of Missouri. Comrade Lindenberger was 64 ears of age, and was born in Germany. He leaves HACKELTHORN,-Andrew J. Hackelthorn died Iny 29 at Kultaska, Mich. He was born in Ohio;

harged in June, 1865, having served 34 months. ie was buried under the auspices of Col. Baker ost on Memorial Day, his being the largest funeral hat was ever held in the town SIMS.—Capt. W. S. Sims, Co. F, 86th Ind., died at ils residence in Pontiac, Ill., March 22, aged 52 ears. T. Lyle Dickey Post, No. 105, of which he vas an honored member, attended his funeral in a

disted in Co. C. Illth Ohio in 1862, and was dis-

PUTNAM.-D. C. Putnam died at his home in pringfield, O., June 18, of inflammatory rheumasm. Col. Putnam was born in 1844 near Fitchburg, Mass. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted : he 25th Mass., and performed gallant service. After the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at the time of his death was a member of one of the rincipal furnishing establishments in Springfield He was a member of several secret socie the G.A.R., in which he held a number of important offices, among them that of Department Com-mander. He belonged to Mitchell Post, No. 45, and was its first Commander. He leaves a wife and three children. His funeral was attended by he different societies to which he belonged. Parish.-J. M. Parish died at his residence near Colfax, Ind., May 19, aged 56 years. He was a member of Co. K., 11th Ind., and Senior Vice Com-

mander of Stillwell Post, No. 375, G.A.B. He was also a member of the M. E. Church, and a good HOLT.-Died on May 20 at his residence at Otsego. Minn., Henry Holt, aged 58 years. Camrade Holt was a member of Co. F, 4th Minn, and was one of he gallant 1,500 that held in check 6,000 of Hood's men at Allatoona Pass and saved Sherman's sup-

THOMPSON.-Samuel D. Thompson died May 24 it Wapelto, Iowa. He was born at Milford, O., March 31, 1844. He leaves a wife and four chill dren, two girls and two boys. During the war he was a member of Co. F, 111th Ohio, and served one year and 10 months: was discharged from the hospital at Louisville, Ky., for disabilities, and alhough worthy, he never applied for a pensi He was a good, quiet citizen, and well respected d honored by all his acquaintances as such. McCullough. - John Q. A. McCullough was born near Cadiz, O., May 28, 1838, and died

Macksville, Kan., March 30, 1888. In 1844 he went to Iowa with his parents, and located near Columbus City. Iowa. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. K, 14th Iowa, and served for three years. Grngon,-William Gideon died May 3 at Glouces ter City, N. J. He was a charter member of Van Leer Post, No. 36, Department of New Jersey, and the funeral was attended by the Mayor, City Council, police force, firing party, and many comrades. FINLEY.-Richard Fintey died May 9 at his restdence near Londonville, O. Comrade Finley served in Co. I, 143d Ohio; was a member of Fisher Fost, No. 309: Depu nent of Ohio, and was buried with honors of war at Nashville, O,

MURPHY.-Manliff Murphy, Co. F, 82d Ohio, died May 20 at his residence near Loudonville, O., and was laid to rest by his comrades with military nors. He was a member of Fisher Post, No. 309, partment of Ohio. MITCHELL.-Died at his home near Leroy, O. April 26, Wm. S. Mitchell, aged 44 years. He served

three years in Co. C, 46th Ohio. BANCROFT.-Charles Lowell Bancroft died at Yankton, Dak., in April last, of pneumonia, aged 61. Comrade Bancroft was born in November, 1826, in Lancaster, Mass. Some years later he removed to Illinois. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Federal service as Second Lieutenant of Co. B, 11th Ill. Cav. For gailant conduc at the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He continued in the service until the close of the war. After this he went to Yankton, and at the time of his death was an honored mem-

ber of Phil Kearny Post, holding position as Quar-

termaster. The deceased leaves a wife and two FORTH.-William D. Forte, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Cav. died May 13, and was buried at Des Moines, lows. Comrade Forte enlisted on the 30th of October 1862 and after joining his regiment was among those who remained at Washington to guard the Capital against a threatened invasion by the Confederates. Subsequently he took the fleid, and uring his service was taken prisoner and confloed in Libby and on Belle Isle, where he remained until the close of the war. He was an esteemed member of Kinsman Post, No. 7, the Iowa Ex-Prisoners of War Association, and a Mason. Disease contracted in prison caused his death.

Bunns.—Died at his home near Morrison, III.,

George F. Burns, of Bright's disease, aged 59. Da

George F. Burns, of Bright's disease, aged 59. Do ceased was formerly a member of the 158th Paand of Co. K. 87th Pa. PARTRIDGE. - Died in Chicago May 11, of paralysis, Addison B. Partridge, aged 81 years, late First Lieutenant, Co. C. 98th Hi.

SCLLIVAN.-Died at Omaha, Neb., May 2, Bugler John Sullivan, Co. G. 2d Mass. Cav. He was bur-ied by members of Custer Post, No. 7, of Omaha The effects of the deceased—papers, etc.—are in the hands of the Commander of the above Post. GLENN.-Alex. Glenn, Co. D. 4th W. Va., died of heart disease at Greendale, O., in May last, He was a member of Phil Kearny Post, No. 38, Nels less to gain his livelihood in other walks of life, sonville, O., a delegation of which attended his

petitors THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE really is. During these three months the paper will paper will have it will have an immense variety of original, valuable and instructive

We ask all our readers to take advantage of this opportunity to place the paper in the hands of every veteran acquaintance of theirs who is interested in it, but does not take it. They are all willing to pay 25 cents for so good a paper for three months, and if the matter is brought to their attention, will be ready at once with their money and their We hope that every man and woman now on our list, will at once send us in a club of names of their acquaintances. Let us have 100,000 additional subscribers before July 31, and it will have the best possible Congress, for then we will speak in the name | this they desire for their own citizens, of a quarter of a million veterans, and our

Next week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE will contain a full account of the great Reunion and celebration at Gettysburg, written by a special correspondent. It will be a valuable number, not only for present reading but for future reference. No one should miss

John A. Logan, or something like that.

much. THE best way to make money plenty in States, while its population is 254,000,000,

We are in favor of Protection:

as near Liverpool as Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City are. The rapid construction of great trunk lines through the densely popu-

lated peninsula will bring all the products of these toiling hundreds of millions quickly and cheaply to the seaboard, and put them directly in competition with those of our farmers, making it a vital question whether they can afford to raise wheat and sell it as cheaply as an Indian nabob will, who gets human labor as cheaply as our farmers can that of horses and oxen. The only way to avoid this competition is by creating a home market which will consume every bushel of

grain and every pound of meat that we raise. It is not alone in grain and meat that our farmers suffer from this ruinous competition. Last year we bought from the Hindus over \$10,000,000 worth of jute, which should either have been raised in the South or substitutes made of the wasted flax-straw of the Northwest. If those \$10,000,000 had been paid to the famers of Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, their financial condition would have been much better to-day than it is. There would have been vasily fewer mortgages on their farms.

We bought in Europe \$16,000,000 worth of flax and linen, which should have gone into the pockets of our farmers.

We bought \$15,000,000 worth of oranges lemons, currants, plums, prunes, raisins, filberts and walnuts, which should have gone to swell the bank accounts of our agri-

The \$800,000 which we paid for foreign hay would have lifted the mortgages off the farms of a whole County. The \$1,400,000 which we paid the Hin-

to the impoverished South Carolinians and Louisianians. The \$3,117,000 we paid for foreign hops would have made better times in Oregon,

Wisconsin and New York. The \$11,000,000 we paid out abroad for hides, leather, etc., would have been much

better spent at home. We paid the Spaniards last year \$1,500,000 for licorice, which had better been distributed among the farmers of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

Nearly \$1,500,000 went to Spain and Algiers for cork, which can be raised as well in Georgia and Alabama. The \$6,152,825 we paid out for foreign

barley would have been of great assistance

in making times easier in California, Dakota, Wisconsin and New York. One thing that helped greatly to reduce the profits on poultry was the \$2,000,000

worth of eggs which we imported. Our pastures would have been more profitable if we had bought at home the 6,558,464 pounds of cheese and 236,000 pounds of butter we bought abroad.

Nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar, molasses and other sweets were bought abroad, which should have been produced at home, either from cane, beets, sorghum or corn. One hundred million dollars paid into our farmers' pockets would simply revolutionize the aspects of agriculture in this country. We are the only civilized Nation in the world that allows such an enormous drain

of money from its agricultural resources. Over \$11,000,000 went out of the country for tobacco, which if spent at home would have lifted the burden of debt off many thousands of acres in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Kentucky and else-

Nearly 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes, 478,000 bushels of beans and \$1,000,000 worth of pickles were imported, to the direct loss of our own farmers. Over \$8,000,000 worth of "wood," which includes all kinds of timber, were bought in

to the great detriment of the thousands of struggling farmers who look to their timber to help them clear their farms of debt. There was imported from Buenes Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia and other countries where the farming lands range from low priced to almost valueless, 115,000,000 pounds of raw wools worth \$17,000,000. The manufactured wools

increased the value of the importations to the enormous figure of \$60,586,613. We have here hastily sketched a few of the leading articles in which our farmers

are directly and deeply interested. By thinking over them even casually, it will be clear to any thinking man that the policy which is imperative on us, if we desire prosperity, is to withdraw as far possible from competition in foreign markets with the pauper farmers of other lands, and strain every nerve to develop the home production of those things which other

countries find it profitable to raise and sell This is the surest way to make our own

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL "EGGS IS EGGS."

the barn for eggs returned and reported in "Dey is no eggs in de nests, and dey is a whole lot o' chickens standin' round doing

with our American farmyards, when in one

year we import an average of one dozen eggs

sardonically at the lofty talk of the brewers.

make such an exhibition of force necessary.

A man who, in his business transactions, evade the payment of his just debts until death reduced the number of his creditors

There are no words sufficiently strong to denounce the ingratitude and meanness of the policy of saving money for an already over-flowing Treasury by letting disabled veterans and their families go to their graves

The State of New York has done another